

**TO RENT.**  
WAREHOUSE, in  
Messrs. Libby and Currier's  
Fairfax and Prince streets. A  
brick building. Possession im-  
mediately and the rent will be  
moderate.

J. H. Hooper,  
**FALL GOODS,**  
BY THE WILLIAM AND JAMES  
FROM LIVERPOOL,  
assortment Fall Goods;  
ONE WHICH ARE  
and coarse broad & nar-  
well assorted, Coatings, Gis-  
tencs, Blanks, Vergettes, Hosi-  
ery, which will be offered and  
days.

John Lloyd,

orphan's Court:  
County—October Term, 1809  
d.,  
executrix of Samuel Symonds, de-  
sert the following advertisement  
in the Alexandria Daily Gazette, three times  
for four weeks.

ALEX. MOORE, Register  
is to give Notice,

subscriber, of Alexandria com-  
munity of Columbia, hath obtained  
Court of said county, let-  
ter on the estate of Samuel S.  
of the county aforesaid, deceased,  
aving claims against the said de-  
cency warned to exhibit the sum-  
mers thereto to the subscriber,  
the 30th day of April next ensu-  
ing by law be excluded from  
said estate—And those indebted  
to me by law be excluded from  
my hand this 31st day of Oc-

Jane Symonds,  
Executive of Samuel Symonds,  
Nov. 2.)

Dollars Reward.

AY from the subscriber living  
ferry, Prince George's coun-  
try, on the 30th of August last, a  
man named PEG. She is about  
of a dark complexion and a  
She took with her a quantity  
which it is unnecessary to de-  
supposed she will change their  
ward will be paid for apprehen-  
sing her so that I get her again,  
charges if brought home.

ENOS SCHELL,  
vessels and others are for-  
bidden carrying off said runaway,  
as prosecuted for so doing.

RECEIVED  
y James Kennedy, sen. Book-  
ing-street, the following  
PUBLICATIONS.  
in 2 vols.

Yermon, a Poem, by Thomas

rech of a Wife.  
ian Sketches.  
Glenburnie.

Varsav. Hungarian Brothers

glasses thro' life.

American Lady, by Mrs. Grant.

he Mountains, 2 vols. by do-

use and Verte from the best

Original Pieces, by a La-

nd.

ung Persons in Humble Life.

East, a Sermon, by Dr. Bu-

ry from India—highly interest-

ends of Christianity.

lectures on the Evidences of the

Religion.

lectures on the constitution and

Christian Ministry.

nscription of Isaiah.

s dissertation on Miracles, in

avid & true, with Sermons and

Thomas a Kempis, 2 vols.

of Christ, by do.

the destruction of Jerusalem,

a day well spent—being a new

edition of the Catholic Ma-

also

assortment of Stationary Arti-

cies, viz.

ruled to any Pattern; Rec-  
ord-decay and Letter paper; bear-  
ders; Wafers; Sealing Wax;

ink, Lead, Pensils, and Silver

skin ditto.

20 half boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass.

100 boxes Spermaceti Candles.

.00 do. Dipped Tallow.

1 pipe L. P. Madeira Wine.

10 hogheads Muscovado Sugars.

10 pipes French Brandy, and two pipes

Holland Gin.

A quantity of Writing and Wrapping Pa-

per; Soal Leather; Shoes; Oil; Cheese;

lime, and Plaster of Paris.

books made to any pattern, with

ad binding.

also

assortment of Stationary Arti-

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Alexandria Daily Gazette,  
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 Dollars per annum.  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

POETICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRUMAL ODE.

The varying beauties of the changeful year,  
By many a happy poet has been sung,  
Spring, summer, autumn, elevate and cheer,  
And furnish charms to grace his warbling tongue.

But " who can paint like nature," who can tell,  
Heaven's kind designs to further human good?  
For peace and plenty with its favorite dwell,  
And numerous blessings round their paths are strew'd.

Each season yields some new delight to man,  
Some pleasing novelty in each has birth ;  
He witnesses in each wise nature's plan,  
To warm, to fertilize and bless the earth.  
  
Spring first advances, gaily dress'd in flowers  
Then ruddy summer's sun-burnt face appears ;  
Next glorious autumn with his ripen'd stores,  
Then winter, parent of a thousand fears.

Oft have those opening beauties of the spring  
The numerous joys the summer months display,  
And all the plenteous fruitage autumn brings  
Grac'd the gay poets sweetly warbled lay.

While winter, cloth'd in terrors & in storms,  
Is sung at all, is sung on trembling lyre,  
Is thought the scheme of nature to deform,  
And waste her beauties in its withering ire.

Yet though gay nature cease a while to bloom  
And all the others season's charms are fled,  
Although the chilling air breathe no perfume,  
And Flora's smiling progeny be dead.

Still there are joys the wint'ry scene to cheer,  
Though storms our peaceful tenement assail :  
Content and social bliss inhabit there,  
While health is wafted on the bracing gale.

Though the bright orb of day in clouds retire,  
In learning's page the studious still may find,  
Around the blazing hearth's all cheering fire,  
The more exalted pleasures of the mind.

And calm content, fair virtue's favorite child,  
Opening its soothing solace in the breast,  
Can on the face of winter light a smile,  
And the drear season of its gloom divest.

Let then the storm its threat'ning efforts try,  
And spread its desolating fury round,  
The good man lifts to heaven his patient eye,  
Nor anxious fears his tranquil bosom wounds :

For placid conscience smiles upon his days,  
And tunes his heart to gratitude and praise.

WERTER.

From the Federal Republican.

CORRUPT—DIVIDE AND—TERRIFY.  
The three Great Pillars of Napoleon's Throne."

By his gold, the emperor of France has corrupted some of the greatest men in Europe ; by his intrigues he has divided the most powerful nations of the continent ; and by his power and fortune terrified the dastards of every clime.

The Atlantic separates France from the U. S. therefore, have we so far escaped the grip of foreign tyranny. But we are in imminent danger of falling under the French yoke. It is folly, nay treachery to our country, to attempt a concealment of our perilous condition. The measures of our government prove that our rulers have been blindly led by the influence of a foreign tyrant ; the adherents of those rulers publicly espouse the cause of usurpation and despotism, and every day brings us nearer the point to which democracy drives us—subjugation to a foreign despot, anarchy and civil bloodshed at home.

How have Americans fallen from their high estate of peace, dignity and greatness ! Folly, corruption and cowardice, seem to have tainted even the dispositions of many of the people. The emissaries of Napoleon have poisoned their minds, and his hired a-

gents are even suffered in the public prints to recommend submission to his tyranny and injustice. Let us, say democratic editors, "cower under the wings of Bonaparte's Eagles." The time at which this treasonable exhortation to become slaves, was uttered, adds not a little to its baseness. We had just received intelligence, that the tyrant of France, had spurned and rejected our mild entreaties for peace ; that our uniting against England, was the lowest price of his forbearance, and that our minister despairing of any accommodation, was about to depart from France. At such a moment, finding that negotiation was useless ; that no remonstrances would make the tyrant relent, that all the immense property perfidiously wrested from our merchants in violation of an existing treaty, was to be converted into the means of supporting his wars, and perpetuating scenes of vice, blood and desolation—at such a moment, did the editor of a leading ministerial paper, recommend submission to French cruelty and injustice. He exhorted free Americans to "cower under the wings of the Imperial Eagles." How long will freemen countenance the wretches who plot to enslave them ! If the eyes of our deluded citizens are not to be opened, if their suspicions and fears are not to be excited by the bold disclosure of democratic views, their liberties are not worth preserving. Mean, timid as the Spaniel, spiritless, degenerate as the modern Spaniard, they deserve to be kicked and buffeted, to be made a foot-ball for any upstart despot who thinks it worth his while even to insult them. But, say the democrats, we ought to join France and here are our reasons.

The irregularity and feebleness which characterize the English government, compared with the order & energy of the French, exhibit a most striking contrast, and afford a fine subject for speculation. A lame, superannuated being tottering on his staff, would have as reasonable a chance of discomfiting a man in the prime and strength of life, as England has, of opposing France with ultimate success. Add to the disparity, too, the old man's bearing a burden ; the young man none ; recollect the overwhelming debt of England, and the well managed funds of France ; and your prospects will be the clearer.—"Flat justitia."

If justice were done, the fugitive traitor who penned the paragraph should be bound hand and foot, and transported to his native country, to receive the reward of the crimes which he may have fled to avoid the punishment of.

These French tories and blood thirsty Jacobins, who recommend submission to Napoleon, vilify our government for receiving the new British minister, and most shamefully slander those citizens of Baltimore, whose hospitality and politeness have induced them to entertain and treat him with civility. The crimes and perfidy of "Copenhagen Jackson," are alledged as good cause to treat him with scorn and contumely. It is an insult to our government, to claim the emissaries of Napoleon, to appoint such a monster an ambassador to a civilized nation.

Upon this ground, the French Jacobins may be safely met. The character of the British minister wants not defence among men of sense, but who will be found hardy enough to applaud the moral virtues, and advocate the means by which the French minister was raised to distinction. But it is from our purpose to attack the character of public ministers. Those who have the curiosity to hear something of the merits of Gen. Turreau, may consult the history of La Vendee, and learn by what hellish perfidy and inhuman cruelty, the inhabitants were butchered and exterminated. They will discover how the caprice of fortune in contempt of merit, honored and exalted a guilty regicide.

But if the actions of Kings and Envoys are to be investigated before a nation will consent to treat with them, we are bound to take up the gauntlet thrown by French emissaries. Grant that the King of England is a fool ; grant that he is "a lame and superannuated being tottering on his staff," and that old age has brought on a second childhood, grant all this and still much more, cannot weightier objections be found to treating with the emperor of France. Let us look into his life, and scrutinize his imperial actions. It is a task from which the heart turns with loathing and disgust, but it must be performed. As the critical moment approaches when the final question will be put to the people, whether they will remain free and defend their rights, or become the vassals of Napoleon, it becomes of infinite importance for the people to be acquainted with the character of their intended master before they enter into his service. There is a sort of discretion, even among slaves by birth, to examine and enquire into the character of a man before they select him as a master.—If but a choice of calamities is left us, we

may at least exercise the privilege to ascertain and select the least.

The true reason why Napoleon Bonaparte, the modern "cut throat of the Empire and the rule," is adored by French tories, and Deified by democratic Jacobins, may be found in the short notice which follows of his crimes and enormities.

Many of our readers may recollect that in the year 1793 Toulon was in the possession of the English. During the siege of that city Bonaparte was recommended to Barras by the general who commanded the Republican army, and was accordingly elevated to the rank of chef de brigade. The shocking cruelties which were committed after the surrender of the city, have scarcely a parallel in the black catalogue of French crimes, and it is well known that Bonaparte arrogated the exclusive merit of these enormities. He issued a proclamation summoning all the French citizens suspected of being connected with the English, to attend at a particular spot upon the pain of death. Nearly two thousand, men, women and children were collected. At a signal, cannon charged with grape shot were fired upon them, and such as were only maimed, were instantly dispatched with the bayonet or the sword. The following is the official letter, boasting of this atrocious deed, which the arch fiend sent to his employer Barras. Read it, people, and know the temper of this Bonaparte, whom the "Democratic Press" advises you to choose as your master, or in other words, to "cower under the wings of the Imperial Eagles."

"Citizens Representatives,

"Upon the field of glory, my feet inundated with the blood of traitors, I announce to you, with a heart beating with joy, that your orders were executed, and France revenged ; neither sex nor age have been spared ; those who escaped, or were only mutilated by the discharge of our republican cannon, were dispatched by the swords of liberty and the bayonets of equality.

"Health and admiration,

"BRUTUS BONAPARTE,  
"Citizen sans-culottes.

"Toulon, 29th Frimaire, year 2."

The discharge of our republican cannon ! Yes, it is from such monsters and sans-culottes as Bonaparte that our democrats borrow their notions of republicanism and democracy.

The republican Bonaparte committed numerous other ferocious acts to ingratiate himself with the blood-hounds of France. His crimes raised him to the station of second in command of the army of the interior. Italy was the next theatre upon which his deeds of blood and desolation were committed.

The first act of cruelty and perfidy was committed against the duke of Modena. He extorted millions from the duke as the guarantee of his neutrality. But scarcely was the money pocketed and the treaty signed, before the duchy was destroyed, and the unfortunate duke was sent into exile, where he perished.

The next act of outrage and cruel injustice was committed against the Pope. His dominions were violently wrested from him, without provocation, and he sent a prisoner to France, where he either dragged out a miserable existence in a dungeon, or was dispatched by poison or the poniard. The king of Sicily would have suffered a similar fate, but he found his safety in flight. Those who were left behind were dealt with as might have been expected from a robber and a cut throat, without faith, honor, or religion, and who it was well said, unites the atrocity of a demon with the vanity of a child. In no age has any tyrant, not even Nero himself, perpetrated crimes of a more horrid description, than those of Republican Bonaparte.

The next opportunity for Bonaparte to gratify his thirst for blood, and manifest his contempt for religion was afforded by the expedition to Egypt. As soon as he effected a landing, which was done without opposition, he issued a proclamation declaring that "he was come to put an end to the actions of the Mamelukes," "to put an end to the infamous race of Beys"—"to rescue the rights of the poor from the hands of their tyrants," and with a most insulting hypocrisy, added, that "the French respect more than the Mamelukes, GOD, HIS PROPHET & THE KORAN."

"Tell the people we are the friend of true muslims ; we dethroned the Pope, who preached that it was necessary to make war against the true believers," &c. He then enjoined prayers to be said as usual, "with glory to the Sultan, glory to the French army HIS FRIENDS, curses to the Mamelukes, and happiness to the people of Egypt." Such was the specimen of atheism, treachery and imposture which this perfidious monster gave, prior to his entrance into the city of Alexandria. The scene of murder,

rafnage and brutal cruelty which followed is known to all Europe. He did not permit the soldiery to desist from the commission of murder and rapine, until every private even was glutted with massacre. The only apology for this unnecessary perfidy and imposture, was to produce a favorable impression, by striking terror into the enemy. All his operations were conducted in a similar style. Hypocrisy, apostacy, and atheism were successively summoned to his aid, that he might the more effectually deceive the inhabitants. He attempted with the divinity. "Those who are my enemies shall find no refuge in this world or in the world to come—no man can be so blind not to see that all my operations are conducted by destiny—the day will come when all the world will witness, that as I act in consequence of orders from above, human efforts are of no avail against me." Thus like another Mahomet the Impostor, did this sacrilegious cut-throat work upon the superstition of fanatics and bigots.

Egypt is made the scene of acts, at the bare mention of which, humanity is shocked and affrighted ; deeds so horrible in their nature that mankind will scarcely give credence to their narration. Posterity may disbelieve them, but it is folly for those who live in the present age to discredit or deny them. They who have witnessed or read of the horrors of the French revolution ; who are acquainted with the history of a Robespierre, a Carrere, a Danton, and a Marat, and the prodigal effusion of human blood to gratify the vengeance of these revolutionary blood-hounds, will not think it incredible that a wretch of Bonaparte's character could butcher prisoners in cold blood, and poison his own soldiery, when no longer able to aid him in his hellish works.

At Jaffa, nearly four thousand helpless and wretched captives, were fired upon by the orders of Bonaparte, and thus murdered in cold blood. This deed, the bare recital of which is enough to make the blood chill with horror, was quickly followed up by another more shocking. He caused poison to be administered to upwards of five hundred of his own soldiers who had been wounded in battle—in fighting to gain honor and renown for him, their commander. These things may seem an illusion, but they are of record, and when posterity shall read them, they may exclaim with Burke, ages have been crowded into days!

But the measures of Bonaparte's iniquity was not filled. Let those who adore the monster and recommend submission to his will—those who have so lately written and talked so much about Religion and Church bills, attend to what follows. He declared that if he could get possession of JERUSALEM, he would plant the tree of liberty on the spot on which the cross of Jesus stood, and would bury the first FRENCH GRENADEER who should fall in the attack, in the tomb of our BLESSED SAINT VIOUR !! This last act of sacrilege terminated the disgraceful campaign in Egypt. Bonaparte deserted the army and secretly fled to France, leaving his comrades in terror and consternation. Upon his arrival at Paris, he was received with open arms by all parties ; terrorists & royalists, all looked up to him for protection and support. He very soon subverted the then established government of France, and placed himself at the head of the new government in the character of First Consul. The frauds and impositions which he has since practiced to raise himself to the dignity of an Emperor, are fresh upon the recollection of all. We pass over his acts of perfidy and cruelty at home, to notice his treachery and base injustice to foreign countries.

Passing by the atrocities which he committed in Genoa, we will notice his diabolical contrivances to get within his power and destroy the chief, who by his valor and fidelity had preserved to France one of her most important colonies. Whilst holding out the right hand of friendship to the colonists of St. Domingo, the abhorred tyrant violated his plighted honor, by arresting and murdering general Toussaint. This instance of treachery and villainy ought not to be the less detested, because a sable chieftain was the wretched victim.

The next notable occurrence in the life of this political Judas ; this apostate and blasphemous, who alternately renounced the holy author of religion, and assumed the title of its friend and protector ; who adored Mahomet to-day and worshipped the Pepe tomorrow, was, by the religious Concordat, to declare his disbelief in all religions. Even after this he sacrilegiously claimed the distinction of being styled the Restorer of all religions, while he profanely and impiously disconcerned the worship of God and violated his altars.

To give a regular detail of the cruelties and enormities of Napoleon Bonaparte

and brutal cruelty which follows to all Europe. He did not permit his soldiers to desist from the commission of murder and rapine, until every part of the continent was glutted with massacre. The object, was to produce a *despotism*, by striking terror into the popular style. Hypocrisy, apostacy, and treachery were successively summoned, that he might the more effectually subdue the inhabitants. He attempted a *bribe* that he had intercourse with the devil. "Those who are *all* find no refuge in this world or *all* to come—no man can be so blind that all my operations are conducted *by me*—the day will come when all will witness, that as I act in *con*—orders from above, human efforts avail against me." Thus like another *Impostor*, did this sacrilegious work upon the superstition and bigots.

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would swell into a volume. Millions of his fellow creatures have been slain, and rivers of blood shed to gratify his insatiable ambition. The most meritorious and patriotic Frenchmen have been assassinated, buried alive, or driven into exile, to appease his vengeance. Kings have been kidnapped, governments overthrown, and nations almost depopulated, to make way for his relations and extend his power over the whole globe. As to his recent and unparalleled perfidy towards Spain, the circumstances are too well known to require a recital. It will not only serve as an awful warning to all the nations of Europe, but Americans may profit by the example.

Such is the character of the tyrant, the hypocrite and blasphemer under the wings of whose Imperial Eagles Americans are told to cower. They who can read such advice with patience, and without burning with rage at the idea of becoming the base vassals and supple tools of such a monster as Napoleon Bonaparte, are unworthy the name of freemen.

The things which we have written of this scourge of the universe are no fictions, and since the question is propounded to the American people, whether they will suffer themselves to be chained to the Imperial Carr, it is the business of all of us to make ourselves acquainted with the character and disposition of our proposed king and master. The people of this country, however they may be persuaded to believe these things fabrications, and that Napoleon is a good honest man, that he is the "friend of America" and is "fighting her battles," yet they are not without some little knowledge, derived from hard experience, of the injustice and perfidy of the tyrant.—

They know that in contempt of a solemn treaty, then in existence, he violated their rights, seized burned or confiscated their property—that he treats our minister with indignity, and peremptorily refuses us justice unless we unite with him in his war of extermination. All these things are within the knowledge of the people themselves, and they have severely felt that it is no fiction; they know too that there are amongst us, men who would sell their country to this tyrant to-morrow if it were in their power.

Knowing these things, and daily seeing their effects, what excuse is there for their shameful indifference to their situation and coward passiveness to wrong and insult? One thing at least is within their power. They can crush the detested faction which is the cause of our danger, and secretly plots to bring us under the galling yoke of a blood-stained usurper. The crisis deems nearer and nearer. We have not long to deliberate—Unless the people are awakened to a just sense of their danger, they will find this free and prosperous country a province of France. And that things may be brought to a speedy issue is our fervent prayer. We are tired of remaining in this state of tormenting suspense. If a French king is to be sent amongst us, let him come at once, that the scene of war and bloodshed may be brought to a close—for there will be resistance. There are those who love liberty, and will not be slaves.

## NOTICE.

The Subscriber intends shortly to leave the State of Virginia and District of Columbia.

Alexander Henderson, jun.  
Dumfries, Nov. 5.—8.

d.

**ATTENTION!**  
A RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS is opened at the corner of Washington and King streets, for the enlistment of soldiers to serve in the United States Artillery.

John Fitzgerald,  
Lt. U. S. Artillerists.

Nov. 17.

**NOTICE.**

THE Stockholders in the Great Hunting Creek Bridge Company, are hereby notified that the 5th and last installment of Fifteen Dollars on each share of stock in said company, is called for and required to be paid to the subscriber, on or before the 27th instant, November.

By order of the President and Directors,  
JOHN HOOFF, Treasurer.

**Mr. PREUSS having re-**  
moved to town, is at leisure, at present, to give private lessons in French, Spanish, or German, and will wait on those ladies who wish to be instructed in either of these accomplishments, at their houses. He continues his Day and Evening School as usual.

November 18.

3<sup>rd</sup>

**Wanted to Hire, or Purchase,**

A BOY, or GIRL, who has been used to wait on a small family.

Enquire of the Printer.

November 8.

## Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

The circular letter from Mr. Jackson places the matter of the late rupture between him and our government in a different point of view from that exhibited in the National Intelligencer. If Mr. Smith actually knew of Mr. Erskine's instructions, though it might be indecorous in Mr. Jackson to tell him so, yet it was certainly imprudent in him to deny it. Every thing which appears serves to cast light on this delicate subject. It is now very evident that there has been falsehood and deception somewhere. For the honor of the officers of our government we hope the imputation of *bad faith* will not rest on them; but we confess that this same circular letter makes things look *squally*.—

Mr. Smith did, or did not know of Mr. Erskine's instructions. If he did know of them, what are we to think of the official note in the National Intelligencer? If he did not know of them how are we to account for the acknowledgement mentioned in the circular? These are serious questions.—

We hope Mr. Smith is not divided against himself, for if he is he will be in danger of falling.

The following observations on the note which appeared in the National Intelligencer, announcing the rupture of negotiations between our government and Mr. Jackson, are copied from the Norfolk Ledger—we think they will be found worthy of perusal from the view they take of the subject.—ED. GAZ.

The preceding important article, although it does not come to us as official, we regard as substantially true, and so regarding it, we shall state the impression it has made upon our mind. We are pleased at two circumstances which this article discloses—first that the arrangement made by Mr. Erskine, was unauthorized by his government, and secondly that his powers or instructions were not previously communicated to our government. The two governments therefore have nothing upon this point to upbraid each other, although the conduct of the agents of the

government is liable to much censure judging upon the subject as far as it is before the public. Mr. Erskine in making an arrangement for which he was not authorized, has committed an act for which no excuse can be made, and from which act it is impossible now to foresee all the mischief which will result.

The conduct of Mr. Jackson, our go-

vernment has with equal dignity and pru-

dence regarded as the intemperate conduct

of an individual, and for which his govern-

ment neither can nor ought to be responsi-

bility. It is possible, and probable that Mr.

Jackson may have received information,

that in the first instance induced him to

think that our government was informed of

the nature and extent of Mr. Erskine's in-

structions; but that being denied by our

government, a reiteration of the charge af-

terwards, was contrary to the rules of com-

mon politeness, and, except in the instance

of Genet's revolutionary diplomacy, with-

out example.

It was impossible that the government of

the United States could submit to have its

veracity questioned upon such a delicate

and important subject, in which the feel-

ings and interests of this nation had been

so strongly excited, and deeply concerned.

There appeared no other course but that

which has been pursued by Mr. Madison,

and for which the example of gen.

Washington in the case of Genet, furnished a

precedent, worthy of imitation. Whatever

may be our general opinion of the adminis-

tration, we hope that it will resist the insults

of foreign governments or its agents, with

promptness and firmness. We see how the

poor enslaved governments of the continent

of Europe are humbled and insulted by the

ministers of Napoleon, and wish to see no-

thing of that sort in our country; and here

we are reminded of the insulting notes of

Tureau respecting the St. Domingo trade,

and the notes of Mr. Champagny to Mr.

Armstrong, telling him that our nation

ought to be at war. We repeat, that under

the firmest belief that the administration

was not apprised of the nature and extent

of Mr. Erskine's instructions, we think

that Mr. Jackson insulted the personal feel-

ings of the members of the administration,

and the character and dignity of the nation

generally, by insisting upon the correctness

of information which had been solemnly denied.

The remarks which we have submitted, are founded upon a supposition that the circumstances stated are correctly stated, that nothing has been extenuated or ought set down in malice.

It does not appear liberal to censure a person who is absent, but from a variety of circumstances we are persuaded that Mr. Erskine has been, in a great degree, the means of the present rupture, as he was of the original misunderstanding. We have strong reasons to believe that he has said, or insinuated that he did communicate his instructions to our government, and we suppose that he has so informed Mr. Jackson. If Mr. Erskine has made such a communication to Mr. Jackson, the latter will not be justified in asserting it, after it was denied by our government. Mr. Erskine of all men on earth, is most interested in having it believed, that the government of the U. S. did know his instructions. In no other way can he excuse himself to his government, for the violation of his instructions, for it seems now agreed, "that the dispatch of Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23d of January, was the only dispatch by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement on the matter to which it related."

Our readers will do well to notice the latter part of the sentence which we have quoted, it clears up one point which was involved in much obscurity. It was always considered as extraordinary that M. Canning's despatch of the 23d of January, took no notice of the affair of the Chesapeake, altho' the adjustment of that affair formed a prominent feature in the arrangement made with Mr. Erskine. We now perceive that with respect to the affair of the Chesapeake, Mr. Erskine had other instructions, and that the despatch of the 23d of January was the only one on the matter to which it related, that is to the modification of the commercial restrictions imposed by this country, and the revocation of the British orders in council.

Departed this life yesterday morning after a tedious illness, in the 50th year of his age, Mr. BALDWIN DADE.—His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late dwelling house to the family vault at Cameron, at three o'clock this afternoon.

## Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next, at ten o'clock, will be sold at the dwelling house of E. Janey, corner of Duke and Royal streets—

A variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

November 21.

For Rent or Sale,

A Bake-house & Dwelling-houses.

THAT Bake House and Dwelling House situate at the corner of Water and Oronoko streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Jamieson. Possession may be had the first day of January next.

ALSO,

That Square, or two acres of ground, with the improvements thereon, situate on Washington street, between Oronoko and Pendleton streets, wherein my family at present live. Immediate possession may be had.

ALSO TO RENT,

That Dwelling House on Princess street, near Water street, adjoining the house at present occupied by Mr. John Jamieson.—Immediate possession will be given.

John Dundas.

November 17.

Five Dollars Reward.

AT a respectable meeting of the citizens of the town and neighborhood of Alexandria, friendly to the aid & encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, held by adjournment at the old Bank, Wednesday evening, the 15th inst.

JONATHAN SWIFT, esq. in the chair.

The committee, to whom was re-committed certain Articles of Association (reported to the last meeting) for revision and amendment, made report that they had the same under consideration, and presented the following, which being read, was approved of, and the blanks being filled up, was ordered to be printed for the information of the public.

Test,  
JOHN MACLEOD, Sec'y.

ARTICLES  
OF ASSOCIATION,  
OF THE  
Domestic Manufacture Company, of  
Alexandria.

WHEREAS many citizens of the town and neighborhood of Alexandria, are well disposed to aid and encourage the infant manufactures of our country, as well from the respects Foreign nations, as from a desire to render her more independent of their supplies of those articles of clothing, which habit has rendered, not merely comfortable, but of first necessity. But to do this, individual good-will and offices fall far short of the desired object, and recourse must be had in this, as in several great designs, to form an effective aggregate of talents and pecuniary resources.—For this purpose—We, the subscribers to the following Articles of Association, declare our object to be—to raise a fund, to make advances on deposits for sale, and for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic growth & manufacture, and such foreign materials as come within the description of Dye Stuffs exclusively.—And hereby form ourselves into a company or limited partnership, and do mutually agree with each other, and hereby bind ourselves to conduct the business of the Company under the name and style of the "Domestic Manufacture Company of Alexandria," and conformably to the rules and regulations herein after specified.

Article 1. The capital stock of the Company shall consist of Twenty thousand dollars, to be divided into two thousand shares of ten dollars each, and to be paid in the manner following, that is to say, two dollars on each share to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one dollar on the first Tuesday of every month thereafter, for and during the space of eight months from the opening of the subscription; and a failure to make punctually any payment after the first, shall incur a forfeiture of all that shall have been previously paid on such share. But the capital stock of the company may be increased to any sum not exceeding Forty Thousand dollars, if the proprietors of two-thirds of the capital stock of the Company, by their concurring votes at any annual meeting, give their assent thereto, and such increase of stock shall be made up by additional shares of ten dollars each, and payable in such installments and at such times as the Board of Directors shall appoint.

Article 2. As soon as the whole or one thousand shares of the said capital stock shall have been subscribed for, and the first payment made thereon, a meeting of the Stockholders shall be called by public notice in the Alexandria and Washington newspapers, to meet in the court-house of Alexandria either in person or by proxy duly authorized, at which meeting the stockholders, either personally or by proxy shall elect by ballot seven of their own body to act as directors of the said Company for one year, and at every succeeding election two of the Directors who have served the preceding year shall be ineligible; and should the whole seven having served the preceding year have the greatest number of votes, then the two lowest of the said seven shall be declared as not elected, and the two next highest on the list voted for, shall take their places, and if in any case the votes are equal, those to be appointed or rejected to be determined by lot; and such succeeding elections shall take place annually on the second Tuesday in February; but for the present year for the more immediate organization of the business of the Company, the election may be held on so earlier day under the direction of the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions, and the number of votes to

which each stockholder shall be entitled, shall be in proportion to the stock he may hold as follows: For one share and not exceeding six shares, one vote each; for every two shares over six and not exceeding ten, one vote each; for every three shares over ten and not exceeding sixteen, one vote each; for every four shares over sixteen and not exceeding forty, one vote each; and for every ten shares over forty, one vote each; and no stockholder shall be permitted to vote (except at the first election) who has not held his stock for twenty days prior to the election, and in all elections after the first, the proxy shall be made in such form as the Board of Directors shall appoint.

Article 3. The affairs of the said company shall be carried on in the town of Alexandria, under the superintendance and control of the said Directors, of whom any four shall form a board or quorum, they shall choose a chairman from among themselves, and in case of vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancy shall be immediately filled by themselves from among the stockholders. And the said Directors shall in case whatever contract debts or engagements, by bill, bond or otherwise, for, or on account of the Company, but that all dealings under their superintendance and control aforesaid, shall be for cash or barter, except goods on deposit, which may be sold by the direction of the consignor. The said Directors shall also exhibit at the annual meeting of stockholders an inspection, a statement of the affairs of the Company for the year preceding.

Article 4. The Directors when elected shall proceed without delay to appoint an Agent and such other officers as may be requisite, all of whom shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Board, and who shall, before they enter upon their functions, give bond with sufficient security to the said Directors and their successors in office for the faithful discharge of their duties, as prescribed by the Board of Directors.

Article 5. It shall be the duty of the Agent, when so appointed, to have the charge of the cash, goods, deposits, books and papers of the Company, to make purchases, receive deposits, make advances of money, or exchange goods for deposits, make sales thereof, and to effect insurance on goods transported by sea, where the Company have an interest in the property under the rules prescribed by the Board of Directors. He shall be allowed a yearly salary, and a certain rate per centum, in addition to his compensation, according to the said Company, before the dividends are declared, the amount of both of which to be fixed from time to time by the Board of Directors.

Article 6. All receipts for goods deposited for sale shall be signed by the Agent, and the funds of the Company shall in no case be held responsible for any deposits of goods whatever unless so signed.

Article 7. The shares of capital stock at any time owned by any individual stockholder shall be transferable on the books of the Company, according to such rules as may agreeably to law be established in that behalf by the Board of Directors; and it is further expressly agreed & declared, that any stockholder who shall transfer in manner aforesaid all his stock or shares to any other person or persons whatever, shall thereupon cease to be a member of this Company, and that any person or persons whatever who shall accept a transfer of any stock or share in this Company shall thereupon become and be a member of this Company, according to these articles of association.

Article 8. It is hereby expressly and explicitly declared by the persons who associate under the name or firm of the "Domestic Manufacture Company of Alexandria," that the joint stock or property of the said Company (exclusive of dividends to be made in the manner hereinafter mentioned) shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said Company, and that no person who shall or may deal with this Company, or to whom they shall or may become in any wise indebted, shall, on any pretence whatever, have recourse against the separate property of any present or future member of this Company, or against their persons, excepting the officers and servants of said Company, in regard to the faithful discharge of their respective duties in the conduct of the affairs and administration of the funds of the said Company. And all suits to be brought against this Company (if any shall be) shall be brought against the Agent for the time being, and in case of his death or removal from office, pending any such suit against him, measures shall be taken, at the expence of the Company, for substituting his successor in office as a defendant, so that persons having demands upon the Company may not be prejudiced or delayed by that event, or if the person suing shall go on against the person first named as defendant (notwithstanding his death or removal from office) this Company shall take no advantage, by writ of error or otherwise, of such proceeding, on that account; and if recovery had, in manner aforesaid, shall be conclusive upon the company, so far as to

render the company's said joint stock or property liable thereby, and no further; and the Company shall immediately pay the amount of such recovery out of their joint stock, but not otherwise: And in case of any suit at law, the agent shall sign his appearance upon the writ, or file common bail thereto; it being expressly understood and declared, that all persons dealing with said company, agree to these terms and are bound thereby.

Article 9. Dividends of the profits of the Company, or so much thereof as shall be deemed sufficient and proper, shall be declared by the Board of Directors in the third week in January in each year, and shall in no case exceed the amount of the net profits actually acquired by the Company.

Article 10. If the said Directors shall at any time wilfully and knowingly make or declare any dividend which shall impair the said capital stock, all the Directors present at the making or declaring of said dividend, and consenting thereto, shall be liable in their individual capacities to the Company, for the amount or proportion of said capital stock so impaired by the said Directors; and each Director who shall be present at the making or declaring such dividend, shall be deemed to have consented thereto, unless he shall enter in writing his dissent on the minutes of the proceedings of the Board, and give public notice to the stockholders that such dividend has been declared.

Article 11. The Company shall not purchase or hold any lands, tenements or other real estates.

Article 12. Any number of stockholders, not less than forty, who, together, shall be proprietors of four hundred shares, may, for any purpose relative to the institution, at any time apply to the Board of Directors to call a general meeting of the stockholders; and, if by them refused, the said number of stockholders, proprietors of not less than the number of shares aforesaid, or a majority of the directors, shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders, giving at least sixty days notice in the Alexandria and Washington newspapers, specifying in such notice the object or objects of such call.

Article 13. This Association shall be and continue for the term of ten years, from and after the first election of directors, but may be dissolved at any period prior thereto, or continued for any length of time thereafter not exceeding twenty years: provided, the proprietors of two-thirds of the capital stock of the said Company, by their concurring votes, give their assent thereto; but no dissolution or extension shall take place unless notice of a meeting to consider such proposition, be published in the Alexandria and Washington newspapers for six weeks previous thereto.

Article 14. Immediately on the dissolution of this Association, prompt and effectual measures shall be taken by the directors then existing, for converting into cash the stock on hand, closing all the concerns of the Company, and for dividing the capital and profits which may remain, among the stockholders, in proportion to their respective interests.

Article 15. The books of subscription for shares in this institution, shall be opened in Alexandria, on the first day of December next and shall remain open for the space of one day, at least, under the direction of George Denault, Hugh Smith, John Longden, John McKinney, and James Irwin, or a majority of them, of which public notice shall be given in the Alexandria and Washington newspapers. In case the whole number of shares shall not be subscribed for on that day, the Commissioners, or Board of Directors shall have authority to open the books afterwards at their pleasure; but if it should happen that more than the stipulated number of shares should be subscribed for, then the commissioners hereby appointed, are to apportion them among the subscribers, by deducting from the highest subscriptions until they are reduced to the proper number. The commissioners will issue receipts to the different stockholders, which receipts with the original subscription shall be deemed good evidence of the quantity of stock to which each subscriber shall be entitled in this company.

November 17. 1812 Dec 1st

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken, and will shortly open an ELEGANT HOTEL, in the house lately occupied by the hon. ROBERT SMITH, Capitol Hill, City of Washington—where he will be enabled, if proper encouragement shall be offered, to afford the best and most splendid accommodations.

The house above mentioned will be so prepared as to admit a display of elegance and taste in the arrangements of the season BALLS not to be excelled in the United States, and he hopes from long experience he has had in that line the ladies and gentlemen of Washington will enable him by their encouragement to excel in that particular.

The subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the marks of preference they have heretofore bestowed upon him, and hopes by his renewed exertions to please to deserve and receive a continuance of their favors.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year.

Wm. Caton.

VALUABLE FARM  
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the state, offers for sale the FARM on which he now resides, lying on Pomonkey Creek, about 3-4 of a mile from Potomac River, and sixteen below Alexandria, containing 530 acres; about 200 of which are well timbered. The situation is remarkably healthy and commands a beautiful view of the Potomac from Mount Vernon to several miles below the Indian Head. The soil is productive, and a part of it well adapted to Timothy and Clover. The improvements are—two good dwelling houses, kitchens, barns, stables, &c and a large orchard of excellent fruit trees, all of which are now in bearing state. A liberal credit will be given for part of the purchase money. The land will be shown at any time by application to the subscriber.

Benjamin T. Kendall,  
Charles County, Maryland,  
November 3.

FOR SALE,

The following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING 1600 acres, more or less, called and known by the name of Buffoe Marsh, lying within 12 miles of Winchester, in the county of Frederick, in the state of Virginia. On about 900 acres of this tract there are several very well improved farms tenanted for life or lives, the balance free of all incumbrance, including an excellent merchant mill built with stone, the whole yielding an annual rent of about \$800 dollars. Much of this tract is very fertile, well watered, and all abundance of timber. It is generally rolling, but part of it is hilly and stoney, chiefly of lime stone. It will be laid off to suit purchasers.

Another tract, called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland containing about 2800 acres, bordering on the river Potomac, adjoining the Stratford estate, and the late residence of Richard Lee, esq. of Chantilly. On the estate are a number of farms and plantations at will. Part of this land is extremely fertile, and all of it as good as the lands generally are in that part of the country. The Marsh affords excellent range for stock, and is happily situated for fish and fowl of which that river abounds, and must be a desirable estate to any person who may choose to reside in that part of the country. It will however, be laid off to suit purchasers. The above lands are held by deeds of purchase duly recorded in the general court.

Another tract containing 992 acres, lying in the county of Berkeley, adjoining the residence of Rawleigh Colston, esq. of which about 660 acres is leased for the balance of the life of an aged man, the rest tenanted at will. This land is situated in what is called the big bend of Potomac, and borders on it. In point of fertility it is esteemed inferior to none in that part of the state and is held by deed from James Marshall, esq.

Seven other tracts containing 1900 acres each, adjoining each other in the county of Mason, within a few miles of the Ohio, between the two Kanawha's on the waters of Sandy Creek, which runs through a considerable part of it. It adjoins the lands of general Washington, and the late Benjamin Harrison, jun. esq. A large portion of it is rich bottom and the upland of very good quality. It is held under the original patentee by deeds duly recorded in the general court.

Five full & complete Shares in the Dismal Swamp Company.

Upwards of 16,000 acres of Lands, being very old military rights, lying in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and the Indiana territory, chiefly patented in my own name and ready to be shewn.

A more particular description of the foregoing property may be seen by applying to Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Richmond, who is authorized to make contracts, or to myself in Alexandria. The titles are all undoubted, and the terms proposed are, one fourth in cash at the time of conveyance, the balance in three instalments, the last two to be on interest from the date. Any species of the public stock and of the different Banks in the United States of Insurance Companies—of the Potomac Bridge and Turnpike Companies will be received in payment according to their fair value. Ground rents in the city of Richmond and town of Alexandria, or Houses and Lots, will likewise be received in payment according to such rates as may be agreed upon.

John Hopkins.

July 27.

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE AND WAREHOUSE, on the corner of King and Pitt streets, at present occupied by Thomas Patten. Possession will be given on the 15th December next. Apply to

R. I. Taylor, or  
Eliza Wilson.

October

3-2av

Printing in all its branches  
neatly executed at this office.